

visits with them until they can see a counselor.

A retired teacher, Kriesel spent 22 of her 27 years in education at Colchester Middle School, and now works part-time for the University of Vermont Department of Education as a supervisor of student teachers. She lives in Burlington with her husband, Peter, and the couple has two adult sons and one granddaughter. She enjoys walking, gardening, cooking, reading and writing.

"I loved my 27 years of full-time public school teaching," Kriesel says. "It's fun for me now to branch out, try some new things and work with people at the opposite end of the age spectrum. I find that they have such rich lives and wonderful stories to tell."•

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOHN EDWARD PORTER

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Congressman JOHN EDWARD PORTER who, after two decades of service in the House of Representatives, will retire at the end of this session.

Since 1994, when JOHN PORTER became Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, and I took over as Chairman of the Senate Labor, HHS and Education Subcommittee, we have spent untold hours working together on what is arguably one of the most important pieces of legislation to be voted on by Congress each year.

During his tenure, JOHN PORTER has earned a reputation as a champion of education, family planning, and disease prevention and control programs. But he is perhaps most recognized as a passionate and tireless advocate for the National Institutes of Health. Anyone who has spent time with him undoubtedly knows that he considers medical research to be one of our Nation's highest priorities. He makes no secret of his commitment, calling medical research "our greatest hope for effectively treating, curing and eventually preventing disease and thereby saving our country billions of dollars in annual health care costs."

I share JOHN's passion for the NIH. I have said many times that it is the crown jewel of the Federal government. Over the past six years, he and I, working alongside my distinguished colleague TOM HARKIN, have increased funding for biomedical research by \$9.4 billion. In 1998, we made a commitment to double federal funding for the NIH over five years. And with this year's increase of \$2.7 billion, we are on track to reach that goal by 2003. Even though JOHN will no longer be in the Congress, I know that he will continue to help us fulfill that promise.

JOHN's commitment to medical research has earned him high praise from numerous scientific, medical and research organizations. Among the many honors bestowed on him, the American Medical Association recently honored him with the Nathan Davis Award as

"Outstanding U.S. Representative." The American Federation of Clinical Research honored him with its "Distinguished Friend of Medical Research," Public Service Award.

JOHN's interests reach beyond medical research. He is the co-founder of the Congressional Coalition on Population and Development, an organization that advocates and defends international and domestic voluntary family planning programs. He is also a dedicated supporter of the arts and humanities, and since 1999 has served on the Board of Directors of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

JOHN has an impressive education background: He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received his undergraduate degree from Northwestern University. Following service in the U.S. Army, he received his law degree from the University of Michigan. He served three terms in the Illinois House of Representatives before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition to his public service, JOHN was an attorney private practice in Evanston, Illinois.

Today, I want to pay a special tribute to JOHN by recommending that the neuroscience building on the campus of the National Institutes of Health be named the JOHN Edward Porter National Neuroscience Center. This building will be a fitting tribute to a man who has devoted so much towards finding ways to prevent disease and improve the quality of life of all Americans.

To JOHN PORTER, I say, you have carried out your responsibilities with skill born of rich experience and insight born of deep compassion. I want to offer to you my gratitude for the character, courage and dedication with which you have served the people of the tenth district of Illinois and the country. I wish you the best as you begin the next chapter of your life.●

JUBILEE RED MASS HOMILY OF THE MOST REVEREND PAUL S. LOVERDE

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Sunday, October 1st, the Most Reverend Paul S. Loverde, Bishop of Arlington, delivered the Red Mass Homily at the Cathedral of St. Matthew here in Washington. It was the 48th annual Red Mass at St. Matthew's, all of which have been sponsored by the John Carroll Society.

The Red Mass—a Solemn Mass of the Holy Spirit—originated hundreds of years ago to mark the beginning of judicial year of the Sacred Roman Rota, which is the supreme ecclesiastical and secular court of the Holy See. The name of the Mass is drawn from the red vestments traditionally worn by the celebrants, and also by the scarlet robes of the royal judges who attended. The color red represents tongues of

fire, symbolizing the presence of the Holy Spirit.

The tradition of the Red Mass spread from Rome to Paris—where it is now the only Mass held at La Sainte Chapelle, London—celebrated annually at Westminster Cathedral since the Middle Ages, and beyond. The tradition was inaugurated in the United States in 1928 at Old Saint Andrew's Church in New York City. Here in Washington, the Red Mass is held on the Sunday before the first Monday in October to coincide with the new term of the United States Supreme Court. Justices of the Court, other judges, law professors, lawyers, diplomats, government officials, and people of all faith attend the Mass to invoke God's blessing and guidance in the administration of justice.

As Bishop Loverde pointed out in his homily, this year's Mass is special since it occurs in a Jubilee Year and at the dawn of the third Christian Millennium.

The Jubilee tradition stems from the Book of Leviticus, in which God instructs Moses to "hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." (25:10) God further admonishes Moses, "Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I am the Lord your God." (25:17)

Fifty years ago, we were engaged in a twilight struggle with Communist totalitarianism. Today, the Soviet Union exists no longer, and we are at peace and prosperous—due in large part, no doubt, because we are a nation of laws. We think of our nation as young, but we are old: there are two nations on earth, the United States and Great Britain, that both existed in 1800 and have not had their form of government changed by forces since then. There are eight—I repeat, eight—nations which both existed in 1914 and have not had their form of government changed by violence since then. Do we recognize how extraordinarily blessed we re? We abide by the rule of law, and so persist and prosper.

Bishop Loverde lovingly reminds us that in this "Year of Favor," the work of justice is peace—*opus iustitiae par*. He quotes from Joseph Allegretti, who wrote, "those who enter law with the intent to bring justice to a broken world, to vindicate the rights of the weak and vulnerable, to heal broken relationships, to ensure equality to all persons . . . these persons have responded to a true calling." Allegretti remarked that law "is a vehicle of service to God and to neighbor, not simply a gateway to financial and social success." I might add that law is not only "a vehicle of service to God." It is a gift from God which we must cherish.